

APPENDIX A

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

INQUISIENT INC.,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	C.A. No. 22-900 (CJB)
)	
SERVICENOW, INC.,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

[PROPOSED] CONFIDENTIALITY AND PROTECTIVE ORDER

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the Parties hereby stipulate to and petition the Court to enter the following Confidentiality and Protective Order. The Parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored, or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and Designated House Counsel (as well as their support staff).

2.4 Designated House Counsel: House Counsel designated by a Party, who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and seek access to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information in this matter.

2.5 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL,” “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE.”

2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party or of a Party’s competitor, and (3) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or of a Party’s competitor.

2.8 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items: extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items,” disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means. The Parties agree that the following information, if non-public, shall be presumed to merit the ‘HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY’

designations: trade secrets, pricing information, financial data, sales or marketing forecasts or plans, business plans, sales or marketing strategy, product development information, testing documents, employee/personnel records containing personal information, and other non-public information of similar competitive and business sensitivity.

2.9 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” Information or Items: extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items” representing Source Code that defines or otherwise describes in detail the algorithms or structure of software or hardware designs (including but not limited to XML representations of database schema), disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

2.10 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action and who have responsibility for managing or overseeing this action. House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

2.11 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

2.12 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

2.13 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staff).

2.14 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.15 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

2.16 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as “CONFIDENTIAL,” “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE.”

2.17 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

2.18 Source Code: computer instructions and data definitions, including human-readable programming language text that defines or otherwise describes software in C, C++, Go / GoLang, BREW, Java, SQL, Python, DDL, DML, DCL, and TCL, and any other human-readable programming language, as well as the text of associated comments and revision histories.

2.19 Source Code Exclusions: Source Code does not include documents depicting graphical representations of database schema that are not computer instructions. Nothing in this provision forecloses Source Code Exclusions from being designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “CONFIDENTIAL.”

3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.

However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

4. DURATION

Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. To the extent it is practical to do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so

that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL," "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it requests to be copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –

ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend ("CONFIDENTIAL," "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE") to each page that contains Protected Material or, if produced in native format, in the native document's file name.

(b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating Party may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded) a right to have up to 21 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the 21 days shall be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at the deposition or up to 21 days afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that the entire transcript shall be treated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only authorized individuals who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound"

(Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition shall not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of a 21-day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

(c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL,” “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY – SOURCE CODE.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s) and specify the level of protection being asserted.

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a

designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order. If at the time of such correction, the Receiving Party has already disclosed the Protected Material in a manner inconsistent with the corrected designation, the Receiving Party shall comply with the procedures set forth at Section 12.

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next

stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without Court intervention, the Challenging Party shall seek the Court's assistance in accordance with Paragraph 7.g of the Scheduling Order within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the meet and confer, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph.

The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a motion to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 15 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

(a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

(b) Designated House Counsel to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(d) the Court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, who are not employed by or otherwise affiliated with the Parties or interested non-parties, and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

(f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only to:

(a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

(b): Designated House Counsel of the Receiving Party (1) who has no involvement in competitive decision-making, (2) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, (3) who has signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and (4) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.5(a)(1), below, have been followed;

(c) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.5(a)(2), below, have been followed;

(d) the court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, who are not employed by or otherwise affiliated with the Parties or interested non-parties, and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

(f) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information

7.4 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY – SOURCE CODE” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in

writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY – SOURCE CODE” only to:

(a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

(b) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.5(a)(2), below, have been followed;

(c) the court and its personnel;

(d) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

7.5 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” Information or Items to Designated House Counsel or Experts.

(a)(1) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to Designated House Counsel any information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” pursuant to paragraph 7.3(b) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) sets forth the full name of the Designated House Counsel and the city and state of his or her residence, and (2) describes the Designated House Counsel’s current and reasonably foreseeable future primary job duties and responsibilities in sufficient detail to determine if House Counsel is involved, or may become involved, in any competitive decision-making.

(a)(2) Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” pursuant to paragraphs 7.3(c) and 7.4(b) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) identifies whether the Receiving Party seeks permission to disclose (i) “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information, (ii) “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE,” or (iii) both (i) and (ii) to the Expert, (2) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the city and state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert’s current resume, (4) identifies the Expert’s current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the Expert has received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of expertise or to whom the expert has provided professional services, including in connection with a litigation, at any time during the preceding five years,¹ and (6) identifies (by name and number of the case, filing date, and location of court) any litigation in connection with which the Expert has offered expert testimony, including through a declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or trial, during the preceding five years.

(b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the preceding respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Designated

¹ If the Expert believes any of this information is subject to a confidentiality obligation to a third-party, then the Expert should provide whatever information the Expert believes can be disclosed without violating any confidentiality agreements, and the Party seeking to disclose to the Expert shall be available to meet and confer with the Designating Party regarding any such engagement.

House Counsel or Expert unless, within seven days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from the Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

(c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by agreement within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party seeking to make the disclosure to Designated House Counsel or the Expert may file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) seeking permission from the Court to do so. Any such motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the reasons why the disclosure to Designated House Counsel or the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail, and suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk. In addition, any such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the parties' efforts to resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and confer discussions) and setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal to approve the disclosure.

In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to Designated House Counsel or the Expert shall bear the burden of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards proposed) outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Designated House Counsel or Expert.

8. PROSECUTION BAR AND DEVELOPMENT BAR

8.1 Prosecution Bar: Absent written consent from the Producing Party, any individual who receives access to "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or

“HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” information shall not be involved, directly or indirectly, in any of the following activities: (i) advising on, consulting on, preparing, prosecuting, drafting, editing, and/or amending of patent applications, specifications, claims, and/or responses to office actions, or otherwise affecting the disclosure in patent applications or specifications or the scope of claims in patents or patent applications relating to **data management systems and database structures**, before any foreign or domestic agency, including the United States Patent and Trademark Office; and (ii) the acquisition of patents (including patent applications), or the rights to any such patents or patent applications with the right to sublicense, relating to **data management systems and database structures**. To avoid any doubt, this paragraph does not preclude representation or participation in *ex parte* reexamination, *inter partes* review, covered business method review, or post-grant review proceedings, provided such representation or participation in such proceedings does not include any involvement in drafting or seeking amendment of any claims on behalf of the represented Party. This Prosecution Bar shall begin when access to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” information is first received by the affected individual and shall end one (1) years after final termination of this action.

8.2 Development Bar: Absent written consent from the Producing Party, any individual who receives access to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” information shall not be involved in performing software development work or product development work directly or indirectly intended for commercial purposes relating to **data management systems and database structures** which is not publicly known. This Development Bar shall begin when access to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE

CODE” information is first received by the affected individual and shall end two (2) years after final termination of this action.

9. SOURCE CODE

9.1 Source Code may be designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY – SOURCE CODE” and shall be subject to all protections applicable to materials designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” in addition to the following protections:

(a) If the production of Source Code is to occur in this litigation, after reasonable notice to the Receiving Party, a single electronic copy of any such Source Code shall be made available for inspection on a standalone computer without Internet access or network access to other computers with all ports, software, and other avenues that can be used to copy or transfer such data blocked (“Standalone Computer”). The Standalone Computer shall be maintained at a location mutually agreeable by the Parties. The Source Code shall be made available on the Standalone Computer in the same format as maintained in the normal course of business, and in a format allowing it to be reasonably reviewed, analyzed, and searched. At a minimum, the format must provide the ability to (a) view, search, and line-number any Source Code file, (b) search for a given pattern of text in a number of Source Code files, (c) compare two Source Code files and display their difference, and (d) compute the MD5 checksum of the Source Code file. The Standalone Computer shall be password protected and supplied by the Producing Party. No person other than the Producing Party may alter, dismantle, disassemble, or modify the Standalone Computer in any way, or attempt to circumvent any security feature of the Standalone Computer.

(b) The Receiving Party shall not copy, remove, or otherwise transfer any portion of the Source Code onto any recordable media or recordable device. The Producing Party may visually monitor the activities of the Receiving Party's representatives during any Source Code review, but only to ensure that there is no unauthorized recording, copying, or transmission of the Source Code. No smartphones, smart watches, tablets, personal digital assistants (PDAs), cell phones, cameras, voice recorders, or other personal communication devices are permitted in the secure room containing the Standalone Computer, but the Producing Party shall provide a separate, breakout room for the Source Code reviewer where such electronic devices may be used. The Receiving Party shall be entitled to take notes (by non-electronic means). The notes shall not contain verbatim copies of lines of Source Code. The Receiving Party's notes shall be treated in accordance with the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(4)(B) or (C) as appropriate.

(c) Access to the Standalone Computer shall be permitted, after notice to the Producing Party and an opportunity to object, to Outside Counsel of Record representing the Receiving Party and Experts retained by the Receiving Party, the Experts having been approved under Paragraph 7.4 of this Order. Access is to be made available during regular business hours (9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. local time). Any access outside of these hours shall be made available only with the agreement of the parties. The persons who will review Source Code on behalf of a Receiving Party shall be named in writing to the Producing Party at least seven court days in advance of the first time that such person reviews such Source Code, and the Producing Party may object in writing within five court days of such notice. The parties shall thereafter meet and confer within three court days of any objection by the Producing Party to attempt to resolve the objection. If the Parties cannot resolve the objection without court intervention, the Producing Party may file a motion as provided in Paragraph 7.g of the Scheduling Order within five court

days of the end of the meet and confer period for relief from providing the Receiving Party's proposed Source Code reviewer access to the Producing Party's Source Code pursuant to the terms herein. In any such proceeding, the Producing Party shall bear the burden of proving that the risk of harm that the access would entail outweighs the Receiving Party's need to allow its proposed Source Code reviewer access to the Source Code under the safeguards proposed;

(d) The Receiving Party may request that additional software tools be installed on the standalone computer to assist the Receiving Party's review of the Source Code. For example, assuming the Standalone Computer is a Microsoft Windows machine, the software tools installed on the Standalone Computer shall include at least: PowerGrep (or File Locator Pro or Effective File Search) , Notepad++, Microsoft Office (including at least Word, Excel, and PowerPoint applications), Adobe Acrobat Reader, Cygwin, and a desktop git or svn tool to access any Source Code produced in a concurrent versioning system (for example, CVS, git, or subversion). The Receiving Party shall be responsible for providing a list of software tools in addition to these listed. If the Standalone Computer is a Mac or Linux machine, the Receiving Party shall be responsible for providing a list of software tools for the Mac or Linux machine. The Receiving Party shall be responsible for providing the tools or licenses to the tools that it wishes to use to the Producing Party at least seven days prior to the date on which access to the Standalone Computer is sought so that the Producing Party may install such tools on the Standalone Computer. The Producing Party makes no guarantee that any requested software is compatible with the Standalone Computer or the Source Code but will take its best efforts to install the requested tools. If the Parties are unable to agree on the additional requested software tools, the Receiving Party may seek an Order from the Court after making a good faith effort to resolve their dispute;

(e) The Receiving Party may request up to 500 printed pages of Source Code that are reasonably necessary for the preparation of court filings, pleadings, expert reports, or other papers, or for deposition or trial, but shall not request paper copies for the purposes of reviewing the Source Code other than electronically as set forth in paragraph (a) in the first instance. The Receiving Party may not request more than 50 consecutive pages of Source Code absent express permission from the Producing Party or an order from the Court. The Producing Party shall provide up to three (3) copies of all such Source Code in paper form including production numbers and the label “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY – SOURCE CODE” within five court days of the Receiving Party’s request. The Receiving Party shall maintain all paper copies of any printed portions of the Source Code in a secured, locked area. The paper copies may only be transported by the Receiving Party at the direction of a person authorized under Paragraph 7.4 above to another person authorized under Paragraph 7.4 above on paper via hand carry, Federal Express, or other similarly reliable courier. The Producing Party may challenge the amount of Source Code requested in hard copy form pursuant to the dispute resolution procedure and timeframes set forth in Section 6 whereby the Producing Party is the “Challenging Party” and the Receiving Party is the “Designating Party” for purposes of dispute resolution. To the extent the Receiving Party requests more than 500 total pages of Source Code or more than 50 consecutive pages of Source Code, the burden shall be on the Receiving Party to demonstrate the need for such requested pages. In the event that the Court orders production of the requested hard copy of Source Code, the Producing Party shall produce such hard copy within five court days of the court order;

(f) All access to the Source Code computer shall be maintained on a Source Code Access Log identifying, for each and every time any Source Code is viewed, accessed or analyzed: (1)

the name of each person who accessed the code; (2) the date and time of access; (3) the length of time of access; and (4) a copy of any hard (non-electronic) copies of any portion of the code that were produced;

(g) The Receiving Party may not create electronic images, or any other images, or make electronic copies from any paper copy of Source Code for use in any manner. Images or copies of Source Code shall not be included in correspondence between the Parties, and shall be omitted from pleadings and other papers whenever possible. If a Party reasonably believes that it needs to submit a portion of Source Code as part of a filing with the Court, then the Parties shall meet and confer as to how to make such a filing while protecting the confidentiality of the Source Code and such Source Code will not be filed absent agreement from the Producing Party that the confidentiality protections will be adequate. If the Producing Party agrees to produce an electronic copy of all or any portion of its Source Code or to provide written permission to the Receiving Party that an electronic or any other copy needs to be made for a Court filing, access to the Receiving Party's submission, communication, and/or disclosure of electronic files or other materials containing any portion of Source Code (paper or electronic) shall at all times be limited solely to individuals who are expressly authorized to view Source Code under Paragraph 7.4 of this Order. Where the Producing Party has provided express written permission for a Receiving Party to create electronic copies of Source Code, the Receiving Party shall maintain a log of all such electronic copies of any portion of Source Code in its possession or in the possession of its retained consultants, including the names of the reviewers and/or recipients of any such electronic copies, and the locations and manner in which the electronic copies are stored. Additionally, any such electronic copies must be labeled "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY – SOURCE CODE" as provided for in this Order.

(h) Where absolutely necessary in connection with a filing or expert report or where required by the Court, a Receiving Party may, no earlier than 24 hours prior to the relevant submission and with notice to the Producing Party, make only as many copies, and only of the specific pages, as needed for submission of source code paper copies to be included in confidential pleadings, infringement contentions or expert reports, where such pleadings, infringement contentions, and expert reports are designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY – SOURCE CODE.” If Source Code is quoted or set forth in a confidential pleading, infringement contention or expert report, the Party will limit the amount of such Source Code to what is reasonably necessary for the Party to make its point. Absent consent from the Producing Party (which will not be unreasonably withheld), an excerpt will not exceed eighty (80) lines of code, not including blank lines and comments. Documents containing excerpts of source code may only be transmitted electronically over a network provided that the entire document is first stored in an encrypted volume, *e.g.*, one generated by TrueCrypt, for transmission. For depositions, a Receiving Party may, on reasonable notice, request that Producing Party provide at the deposition an electronic copy of specific printed pages of Source Code identified by production numbers and/or provide the Standalone Computer during the deposition. Copies of Source Code will not be introduced as exhibits during a deposition or attached to any deposition transcripts. In the case of remote depositions, copies of Source Code will not be shared on the screen during the deposition.

(i) Within 60 days of final termination of the suit as to the Producing Party, the Receiving Party shall return all hard (non-electronic) copies of Source Code or certify through counsel with personal knowledge that all such copies have been destroyed.

10. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” that Party must:

(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

11. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL," "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE." Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;
2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and
3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a

determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

12. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

13. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the Court.

14. MISCELLANEOUS

14.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

14.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

14.3 Export Control. Disclosure of Protected Material shall be subject to all applicable laws and regulations relating to the export of technical data contained in such Protected Material, including the release of such technical data to foreign persons or nationals in the United States or elsewhere. The Producing Party shall be responsible for identifying any such controlled technical data, and the Receiving Party shall take measures necessary to ensure compliance.

14.4 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Local Rule 5.1.3 and Section 4 of the Scheduling Order.

15. FINAL DISPOSITION

Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in Section 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. This obligation excludes emails sent to or from Counsel. As used in this subdivision, “all Protected Material” includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60-day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or

destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

16. OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

By entering this order and limiting the disclosure of information in this case, the Court does not intend to preclude another court from finding that information may be relevant and subject to disclosure in another case. Any person or party subject to this order who becomes subject to a motion to disclose another party's information designated "confidential" [the parties should list any other level of designation, such as "highly confidential," which may be provided for in the protective order] pursuant to this order shall promptly notify that party of the motion so that the party may have an opportunity to appear and be heard on whether that information should be disclosed.

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

EXHIBIT A

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

INQUISIENT INC.,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	C.A. No. 22-900 (CJB)
)	
SERVICENOW, INC.,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND BY PROTECTIVE ORDER

1. My name is _____.
2. I live at _____.
3. I am employed as _____

(state position/job title/role) by

(state name, address and telephone number of employer).

4. I declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Confidentiality and Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the District of Delaware in *InQuisient Inc. v. ServiceNow Inc.*, C.A. No. 22-cv-900-CJB.

5. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Confidentiality and Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Confidentiality and Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

6. I agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the District of Delaware for purposes of enforcing the terms of this Protective Order even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____

[printed name]

Signature: _____

[signature]